

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☒

Property Name: Lambeth Inventory Number: F-3-232
Address: 5913 Jefferson Pike (MD 180) Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: Frederick Zip Code: 21703 County: Frederick
USGS Quadrangle(s): Frederick
Property Owner: International Church of the Foursquare Gospel Tax Account ID Number: 428852
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 460 Tax Map Number: 76
Project: MD 180 at Greenfield Drive to MD 351 at Corporate Drive Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration
Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company
Preparer's Name: Emma Young Date Prepared: 7/19/2007
Documentation is presented in: Frederick County Office of Land Records, Frederick, Maryland.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Property Description:

The property identified as "Lambeth," located at 5913 Jefferson Pike (MD 180), consists of a 21.10-acre tract on the south side of Jefferson Pike in Frederick County, Maryland. The property contains a 1793 log dwelling encased in a circa-1840, frame dwelling, a circa-1857 bank barn and hog barn, a circa-1920 brick silo, a circa-1940 garage, and two modern buildings. The building cluster is situated in a small valley accessed via a long, paved-asphalt driveway.

The property currently, in 2007, houses a primary school for the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel. The barn and hog shed were converted to house additional class rooms and office space for the school circa 1977. The church rents the dwelling as a single-family residence.

Dwelling

Lambeth retains a two-and-one-half-story, circa-1840, L-shaped, frame dwelling, which, according to the current tenant, is erected around a 1793 log core. The symmetrical facade faces east perpendicular to Jefferson Pike. A contemporaneous flounder wing extends from the southern end of the west elevation of the front block to form a rear ell. The dwelling sits atop a fieldstone

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

Jim Paulino
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

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Foundation, which is visible on the south elevation. The north, east, and west elevations of the foundation are clad in brick. Textured grooved, plywood siding covers the majority of the first story of the dwelling, and vinyl siding covers the rest of the exterior. A steeply pitched, side-gable roof, clad in standing-seam metal, caps the front block of the dwelling. The steeply pitched shed roof of the flounder wing, also clad in standing-seam metal, adjoins the side-gable roof. The roofs of the front and rear blocks feature lightning rods with glass ball insulators. A decorative vergeboard adorns the eaves of the east and north elevations. An exterior, brick chimney is attached to the south gable, and an interior, brick chimney protrudes near the north gable. An exterior, brick chimney is attached to the west elevation of the flounder wing.

The dwelling is primarily lit by six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows, except where noted. A one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the west elevation of the flounder wing. Asphalt shingles clad the roof of the addition. A small one-story, one-bay, front-gable addition extends from the base of the exterior chimney on the south elevation of the front block. Aluminum siding covers the exterior of the addition and asphalt shingles clad the roof.

A one-story, wrap-around porch extends across the façade and terminates at the junction of the front block and flounder wing on the north elevation. A poured-concrete slab serves as the porch floor, and eight evenly spaced, square, wooden posts, each set into a brick pier, support the shed roof. Dentils and decorative, wooden braces comprise a wooden frieze that runs along the eave of the porch.

The main entry into the dwelling occupies the center bay of the façade. The entry consists of a single-leaf, paneled, wooden door with four evenly spaced, square lights at the top. A two-light, aluminum, storm door protects the entry, which is flanked by one-light sidelights. An additional entry occupies the southernmost bay of the façade and consists of a single-leaf, nine-light, paneled, aluminum door complete with a two-light, aluminum, storm door. A single window sits between the two entries, and two windows are located to the north of the main entry. The windows of the first story are taller than those of the second level. A single one-over-one light, double-hung sash, replacement, vinyl window is located in the second story, directly above the main entry. Two windows sit to each side of the central window in the second story. Inoperable, aluminum, vinyl shutters flank each window in the second story of the façade.

The symmetrical north elevation contains five evenly spaced bays. The front block and flounder wing each contain two windows in each story; the flounder wing contains a replacement one-over-one light, double-hung sash, replacement, vinyl window in the easternmost bay of the first story and both windows in the second story. Two windows are located in the gable of the front block. A set of paired one-over-one light, double-hung sash, replacement, vinyl windows are located in the shed-roof addition.

The west (rear) elevations of the front block and flounder wing are devoid of openings. The west elevation of the shed-roof addition contains a secondary entry in the center bay. A two-light, aluminum, storm door provides access into the interior. A ribbon of three one-over-one light, double-hung sash, vinyl windows is located to the north of the entry, and a set of paired one-over-one light, double-hung sash, vinyl windows is located to the south of the entry.

The south elevation of the front block contains two evenly spaced windows separated by the front-gable addition on the first story. Two evenly spaced windows, each flanked by a set of inoperable, aluminum, louvered shutters, are located in the second story. A single window occupies the eastern end of the gable. A one-story, shed-roof addition conceals the full width of the north elevation of the flounder wing. A one-light, aluminum, replacement door occupies the easternmost bay. Five evenly spaced, one-over-one light, double-hung sash, vinyl windows provide light into the shed-roof addition. A set of paired, one-over-one light, double-hung sash, vinyl windows is located in the north elevation of the shed-roof addition.

Overall, the dwelling, which currently in 2007 functions as a residential rental property, is in good condition.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Garage

A one-story, two-bay, circa-1940 garage is located off of the southwest corner of the dwelling. The building sits atop a concrete-block foundation. Vertical siding covers the exterior walls of the building. A shallow-pitched, front-gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles, caps the building.

Two evenly spaced, six-light, wooden garage doors are located in the north (front) elevation. A two-light window, featuring scalloped screens, occupies the gable. An aluminum, louvered vent is located to the east of the window.

The east and west elevations each contain a single-leaf, six-light, aluminum, replacement door in the northernmost bay. The west entry is sheltered by a shed-roof door hood. The south elevation is devoid of openings.

The garage, which retains its original function, is in good condition.

Hog Shed

A one-story, circa-1857, frame hog shed is located to the southeast of the garage. The building sits atop a fieldstone foundation. Textured grooved plywood siding covers the exterior of the building, and a hipped roof, clad in metal, caps the building. An interior, concrete chimney protrudes from the center of the roof. A one-story, one-bay, front-gable addition extends from the east elevation of the hog shed.

The west elevation of the hog shed contains five one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows. The north elevation contains one, one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum window. A large evergreen tree conceals any additional details of the north elevation of the building. The south and east elevations were not visible during the field investigation.

The hog shed, currently used as classroom and office space, is in good condition.

Bank Barn and Silo

A large three-and-one-half-story, circa-1857, frame, bank barn is located to the south of the hog shed. The barn is banked into a hill that slopes downward from west to east. Fieldstone, stucco, and brick comprise the first story. Textured grooved plywood covers the remaining upper stories of the barn. A moderately pitched, side-gable roof, clad in metal, caps the barn. An interior, brick chimney protrudes from the western slope of the roof. A two-and-one-half-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the east elevation of the barn, and a small one-story, one-bay, enclosed, shed-roof addition is located at the eastern end of the north elevation. A one-story, three-bay, shed-roof addition extends from the southern end of the west elevation, and a narrow, one-story, one-bay, gabled addition extends from the shed-roof addition towards the asphalt driveway. The gable roof extends further westward from the façade of the addition and shelters the asphalt driveway.

A wooden ramp leads to a single-leaf, nine-light, aluminum door, sheltered by a shed-roof door hood, located in the northernmost bay of the west elevation. The foundation of the north elevation contains two evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows. A single-leaf, nine-light, wooden door is located to the west of the windows. One-over-one light, double-hung sash, vinyl windows, hung singly, in pairs, and in ribbons of three, light the rest of the barn on all elevations. The east and south elevations were not visible during the field investigation.

A brick silo, the roof of which is missing, is situated immediately to the west of the barn.

The barn, which currently, in 2007, houses classrooms, is in good condition.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Post-1957 Resources

A two-story, frame, circa-1990 building is located immediately to the southwest of the barn and houses additional classroom facilities. A one-story, circa-1970, frame building is located across the parking lot to the west of the barn and houses additional office space.

Landscape Features

A long paved-asphalt driveway leads south from Jefferson Pike past the dwelling to the building cluster. The driveway forms a roundabout in front of the barn and post-1957 buildings. Paved-asphalt parking areas are located adjacent to the roundabout, and the barn, former hog shed, and post-1957 buildings are interconnected through a series of poured-concrete sidewalks. A gravel lane extends east from the driveway to the former hog shed. Grass recreational areas, dotted with evergreen and deciduous trees, comprise the rest of the property. A chain-link fence is located to the north of the hog shed.

The dwelling and garage are separated from the rest of the complex by a circa-2000 wooden fence. A poured-concrete sidewalk leads from the northeast corner of the garage to the dwelling. An additional poured-concrete sidewalk extends from the northeast corner of the dwelling and terminates at a gravel parking area to the north.

Historical Narrative:**Property History:**

The property called "Lambeth" began as part of six different tracts of land belonging to John McGill. On December 15, 1791, John and Patrick McGill, the sons of John McGill, patented the various tracts into one 506-acre parcel under the name of "Lambeth." Two years later, on September 11, 1793, John and Patrick McGill sold Lambeth, which they reduced to 249 acres, to Thomas J. Clagett for 800 pounds. Presumably, Clagett erected the dwelling prior to selling the property for \$2000 to Laura Clagett on April 15, 1850.

On April 9, 1857, Laura Clagett sold the property to Mahlon and Mary Rhoderick for \$8421.24. The property consisted of 233 acres, 3 rods, and 30 perches. Presumably, the Rhodericks erected the barn and hog shed during their eleven years of ownership of the property. The dwelling appears on the 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County as belonging to M. Rhoderick. On April 6, 1868, the Rhodericks conveyed 168 acres and six perches of land, part of the tract known as Lambeth, to Samuel Hargett for \$11,760. The 1873 Lake Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland labels the property as "Lambeth" and shows S. Hargett as the owner.

The property remained in the Hargett family for the next 103 years, during which time the land subsequently passed to the heirs of Samuel Hargett. On January 8, 1971, Claude Hargett, et al. conveyed the land to Jules Minker and his wife, Marilyn, for \$10. Five years later, on July 27, 1976, the Minkers sold a 22-acre parcel, including the dwelling and outbuildings, to the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel for \$10. The church currently, in 2007, retains ownership of the land.

Agricultural History of Frederick County, Maryland:

Agriculture served as the economic basis for settlement in Frederick County during the early eighteenth century. Initially explorers and traders were the first Euro-Americans to enter the Piedmont region. German and English settlement in the region intensified between 1720 and 1730 as settlers came in search of fertile land. By 1732, more than ten tracts averaging over 5,000 acres were surveyed within the present boundaries of Frederick County; most of these tracts were situated along the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers (Tracey and Dern 1987: 23).

During the decades that followed the initial land patent grants, German immigrants began to move into the Frederick area in large

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**Eligibility recommended** _____**Eligibility not recommended** _____**Criteria:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G**MHT Comments:**_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

numbers. The attraction of the rich soils of Frederick County encouraged many German immigrants to settle along the Monocacy River. As a result, German farmsteads appeared along the Monocacy River and along the "German Monocacy Road" that ran south from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Virginia (Tracey and Dern 1987: 153). The rise in population led to the formation of Frederick County from Prince George's County in 1748.

The German settlers of this region generally farmed small plots of land, farming on a family basis and raising grains, such as corn and wheat, vegetables, and livestock (Maryland Agriculture Week Committee 1976: 3). Wheat was sold in bulk, processed into flour and meal, and also distilled into whiskey. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States and the county boasted as many as 80 gristmills and upwards of 400 stills, as well as 47 tanneries, two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges, and two paper mills (Williams 1967: 267).

During the nineteenth century, commerce and industry gained importance throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry remained interdependent as farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers and industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization ushered in new farming techniques. Farmers began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock. By 1860, Frederick County ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production as well as in the number of milk cows (Reed 2003: 4). Fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards, and small herds of livestock characterized the farms throughout Frederick County. Farmsteads included buildings associated with the various domestic and agricultural functions of the farms and the housing needs of the livestock, such as the main farmhouse, large bank barn, woodshed, smokehouse, washhouse, and springhouse (Reed 2003: Page 4).

The improved transportation corridors increased the production of fruits and vegetables as distant markets became more accessible (Hitselberger 1978: 502, 503). Frederick County had access to city markets via the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad, the Western Maryland Railroad (1869), and the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line (1872) (Williams 1967: 402). Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses, which allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982: 42).

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland in the late nineteenth century, Frederick County farmers responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Various fertilization techniques, such as lime and guano, to increase agricultural productivity and the use of agricultural implements, such as steam-powered reapers, tillers, balers, and other field equipment, began to proliferate throughout Frederick County following the Civil War. The scientific theory of ensilage provided a further means to improve agricultural production by providing farmers with long-term storage facilities for feeding livestock during the winter. This, in turn, made it less financially taxing on farmers who no longer had to purchase large quantities of food for the animals during the winter months.

From approximately 1875 until well into the mid twentieth century, the most important agricultural development throughout Frederick County was the shift from grains, produce, and livestock to dairy products for commercial use. The increased interest in dairy farming was marked by the formation of a dairy cooperative by the Middletown Grange in 1874. Two years later, 12 such marketing groups existed in Frederick County. With the advent of pasteurization technology circa 1912, the long-term preservation of dairy quality, combined with the faster transportation afforded by the railroad networks and improved roads, opened a new era in agricultural production (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. 2003).

The end of World War II further shifted economic forces away from agricultural development. The increasing dependence of the population on the automobile, building of private residences, and the influence of wartime prefabrication technology marks the period following World War II into the twenty-first century. Agricultural fields throughout Frederick County are threatened and increasingly consumed by residential, commercial, and industrial development. However, while Frederick County's agrarian

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

economy has suffered an overall decline, farming remains one of the region's top industries (Reed 2003: 7-8). Supporting local businesses, wholly dependant on agriculture for its survival, also thrive.

Lambeth retains a bank barn and hog shed. However, both of these buildings contain numerous alterations so that they no longer reflect any historic local agricultural trends. The entire property no longer functions as a farmstead, but instead, has been converted to accommodate a primary school. The landscape contains features reflective of a campus-like setting, including a paved-asphalt roundabout, interconnecting sidewalks, and grassy areas with picnic tables.

Significance Evaluation:

Lambeth, located at 5913 Jefferson Pike (MD 180), Frederick County, Maryland is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines established by the National Park Service, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, site, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with lives of significant persons in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (National Park Service 1997).

Lambeth is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The property does not retain sufficient evidence of its agricultural use to be eligible in the area of agriculture.

Lambeth is not eligible under Criterion B because it has no known association with the lives of individuals of historical importance. Although the individuals who owned and inhabited the property were of families who contributed to the development of the area, the persons who lived in the house were not directly involved in any significant events or trends.

Lambeth is not eligible under Criterion C because the dwelling and outbuildings do not possess the architectural distinctiveness necessary to qualify the property for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The dwelling and outbuildings are not exceptional or representative examples of a type, period, or form. The dwelling, barn, hog shed, silo, and garage do not represent the work of a master, nor do they possess high artistic values.

The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of the architectural survey and evaluation.

Overall, Lambeth does not retain integrity from the period of construction (circa 1840/1857). The property retains its location on the south side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180). However, the agricultural fields that historically comprised the property are no longer in agricultural use, and the immediate setting of the building cluster is now a campus-like setting. Therefore, Lambeth no longer retains integrity of setting. The buildings have replacement siding and roofing materials, therefore, compromising integrity of materials. With the exception of the barn and hog shed, the buildings retain integrity of design and workmanship as their footprints and overall detailing remain intact. The barn contains numerous additions to the original block of the building and new window

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

F-3-232

Lambeth

Page 7

openings and entrances. Therefore, the barn does not retain integrity of materials and workmanship. Due to the alteration of the buildings and the conversion of the property to an educational facility, Lambeth no longer retains integrity of association and feeling as a mid-nineteenth-century farm complex.

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National Park Service

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
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Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

F-3-232

Lambeth

Page 8

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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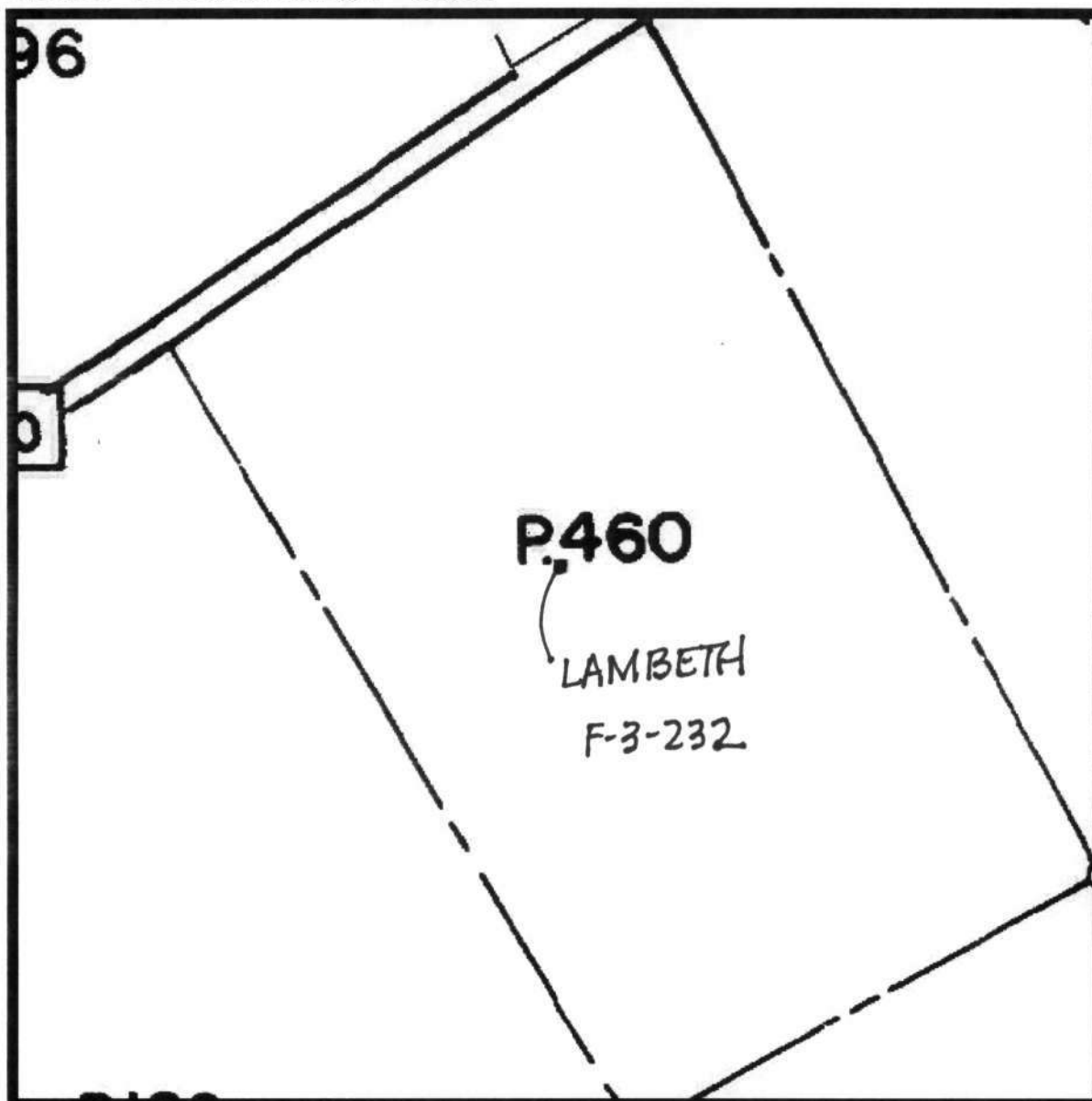
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Date



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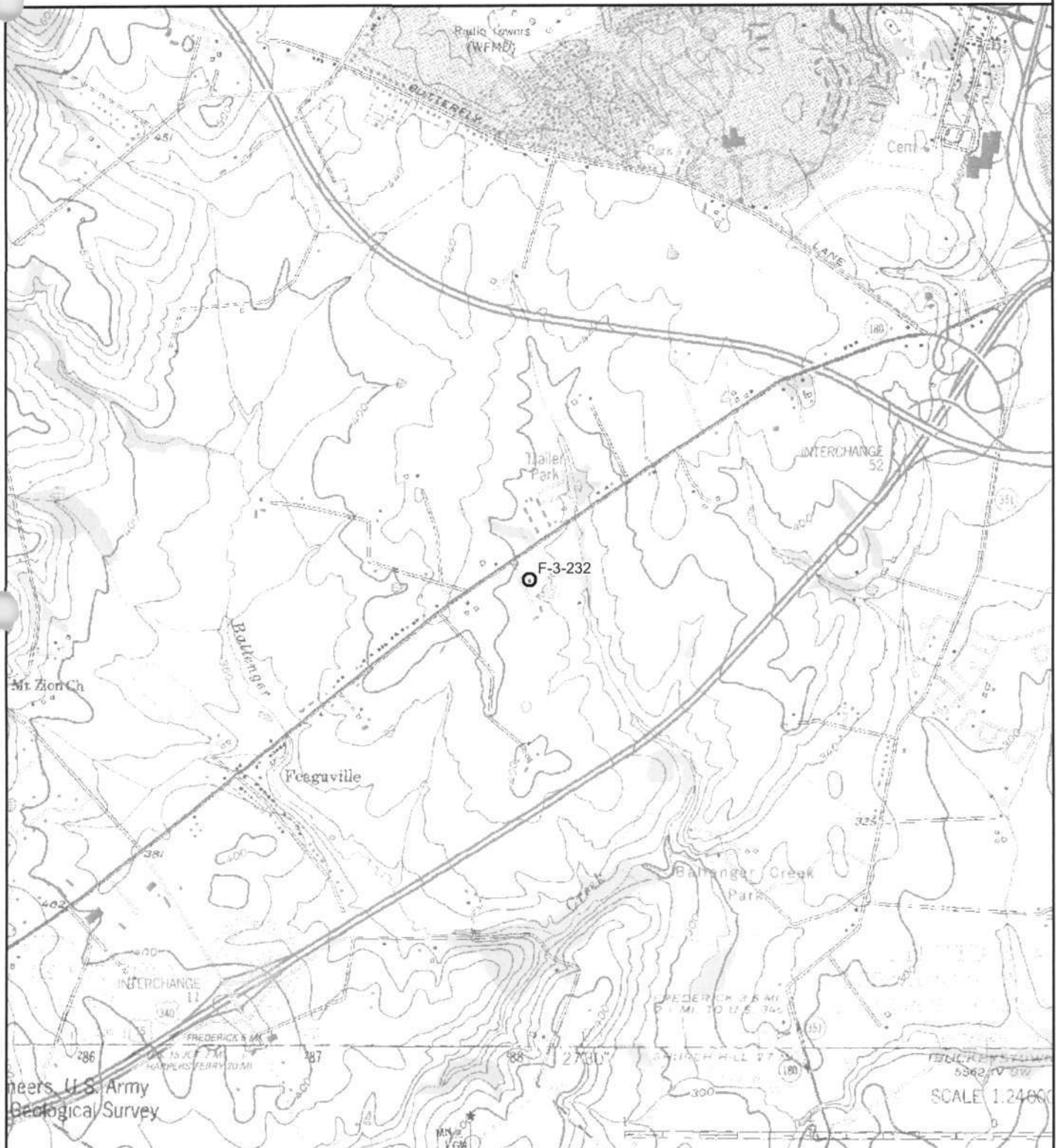
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www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html



Lambeth, F-3-232
5913 Jefferson Pike (MD 180)
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland



Map Source:
USGS 7.5' DRG: Buckeystown, MD; Frederick, MD.



F-3-232

LAMBETH

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

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MD SHPO

DWELLING - EAST elevation; view to WEST

Photo # 1 of 6

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F-3-232

LAMBETH

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

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07.2007

MD SHPO

DWELLING - east & north elevations; view to southwest

Photo # 2 of 6

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F-3-232

LAMBETH

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

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MD SHPO

DWELLING - east & south elevations, view to
northwest

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DWELLING - NORTH; west elevations; view to
southeast

Photo # 4 of 6



F-3-232

LAMBETH

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

R. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

GARAGE-NORTH ELEVATION; view to SOUTH WEST

Photo # 5 of 6



F-3-232

LAMBETH

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

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MD SHPO

BANK BARN & HOG SHED - NORTH's west elevations;
view to SOUTHEAST

Photo # 6 of 6